## SANDERS LAW, PLLC

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Attorneys for Plaintiff File No.: 104884

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Randy G. Taylor,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

Feral Children Productions LLC,

Defendant.

Randy G. Taylor ("Taylor") (hereinafter collectively referred to as "*Plaintiff*"), by and through its undersigned counsel, for their Complaint against Defendant Feral Children Productions LLC (hereinafter collectively referred to as "*Defendant*") states and alleges as follows:

## **INTRODUCTION**

- 1. This action seeks to recover for copyright infringement. Plaintiff herein is an artistic photographer and photojournalist who created and owns the rights to photographs featuring celebrities and newsworthy events which he licenses to online and print media publications. Plaintiff has obtained U.S. copyright registrations covering many of his photographs, including the photographs at issue in this litigation.
- 2. Defendant owns and operates a website known as www.beautifuldecay.com (the website is also referred to herein as the "Websites") and, without permission or

authorization from Plaintiff actively copied, stored, modified, and/or displayed Plaintiff's photographs on the Websites without permission or authorization from Plaintiff and engaged in this misconduct knowingly and in violation of the United States copyright laws.

## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the federal copyright infringement claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1338(a) and 28 U.S.C. §1331.
- 4. Additionally, this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over all of the photographs, inclusive of any unregistered images. *Reed Elsevier, Inc. v. Muchnick*, 559 U.S. 154, 130 S.Ct. 1237 (2010), *see e.g. Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 508 F.3d 1146, 1154 99th Cir. 2007); *Olan Mills, Inc. v. Linn Photo Co.*, 23 F.3d 1345, 1349 (8th Cir. 1994); *Pac. & S. Co., Inc., v. Duncan*, 744 F.2d 1490, 1499 n. 17 (11th Cic. 1984).
- 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Feral Children Productions LLC because Feral Children Productions LLC is a New York limited liability company with a registered agent for service of process in Nassau, New York.
- 6. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §1391(a)(2) because Feral Children Productions LLC does business in this Judicial District and/or because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this Judicial District.

## **PARTIES**

## I. Plaintiff

7. Plaintiff Taylor is an individual who is a citizen of the State of New York and maintains a principal place of business in Kings County, New York

## II. Defendant

- 8. On information and belief, Defendant Feral Children Productions LLC, is a New York Limited Liability Company with a registered agent to accept service of process located in Nassau County, New York.
- 9. The Website is a popular and lucrative enterprise that purposefully displays artistic photographs, including Plaintiff's copyrighted photographs.
- 10. The Websites are monetized in that it sells merchandise to the public and, on information and belief, Defendant profits from these activities.

- 11. Without permission or authorization from Plaintiff, Defendant volitionally selected, copied, modified, stored and/or displayed Plaintiff's copyright protected photographs (hereinafter collectively referred to as "*Photographs*"), as set forth in Exhibit "1" which is annexed hereto and incorporated in its entirety herein, on the Website.
- 12. On information and belief, the Photographs were copied, modified, stored and/or displayed without license or permission, thereby infringing on their copyrights (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "*Infringements*").
- 13. As is set forth more fully in Exhibit "1", each listed Infringement contains the URL ("Uniform Resource Locator") for a fixed tangible medium of expression that was sufficiently permanent or stable to permit it to be communicated for a period of more than transitory duration and therefore constitutes a specific item of infringement. 17 U.S.C. §106(5); Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc., 508 F.3d 1146, 1160 (9th Cir. 2007).
- 14. Each listed infringement in "Exhibit 1" is an exact copy of Plaintiff's original image that was directly copied and stored by Defendant on the Website.
- 15. Each infringement listed in "Exhibit 1" constitutes a separate and distinct act of infringement by Defendant.
- 16. On information and belief, Defendant takes an active and pervasive role in the content posted on its Website, including, but not limited to copying, posting, selecting, commenting on and displaying Plaintiff's Photographs.
- 17. 17 U.S.C. §512, also known as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA") provides a defense against an infringement that is "by reason of the storage at the direction of a user." The applicable legislative history provides that "[i]nformation that resides on the system or network operated by or for the service provider through its own acts or decisions and not at the direction of a user does not fall within the liability limitation of subsection (c)." *See* S.Rep. No. 105–190, at 43 (1998).
- 18. Defendant's conduct is not safe harbored by DMCA, in that, on information and belief, Defendant has failed to register with the United States Copyright Office pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §512.
- 19. None of the Infringements were posted at the direction of a "user" as that term is defined in 17 U.S.C. §512(c).
  - 20. On information and belief, Defendant was aware of facts or circumstances

from which the determination regarding the Infringements was apparent. Defendant cannot claim that it was aware of the infringing activities, including the specific Infringements which form the basis of this complaint, since such a claim would amount to only willful blindness to the Infringements on the part of Defendant.

- 21. On information and belief, Defendant engaged in the Infringements knowingly and in violation of applicable United States Copyright Laws.
- 22. Further, Defendant has the legal right and ability to control and limit the infringing activities on its Website and exercised and/or had the right and ability to exercise such right, which, on information and belief, is evidenced by the following:
  - (a) Defendant's Employees had complete control over and actively reviewed and monitored the content posted on the Website.
- 23. On information and belief, Defendant has received a financial benefit directly attributable to the Infringements. Specifically, by way of the Infringements, the Website had increased traffic to the and, in turn, realized an increase its merchandise sales. 17 U.S.C. \$512(c)(1)(B).
- 24. On information and belief, a large number of people have viewed the unlawful copies of the Photographs on the Website.
- 25. On information and belief, Defendant at all times had the ability to stop the reproduction and display of Plaintiff's copyrighted material.
  - 26. As a result of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiff has been substantially harmed.

## **FIRST COUNT**

## (Direct Copyright Infringement, 17 U.S.C. §501 et seq.)

- 27. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.
- 28. The Photographs are original, creative works in which Plaintiff owns valid copyright properly registered with the United States Copyright Office.
- 29. Plaintiff has not licensed Defendant the right to use the Photographs in any manner, nor has Plaintiff assigned any of its exclusive rights in the Copyrights to Defendant.
- 30. Without permission or authorization from Plaintiff and in willful violation of their rights under 17 U.S.C. §106, Defendant improperly and illegally copied, stored,

reproduced, distributed, adapted, and/or publicly displayed works copyrighted by Plaintiff thereby violating one of Plaintiff's exclusive rights in its copyrights.

- 31. Defendant's reproduction of the Photographs and display of the Photographs on the Websites constitutes willful copyright infringement. *Feist Publications, Inc. v. Rural Telephone Service Co., Inc.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991).
- 32. On information and belief, thousands of people has viewed the unlawful copies of the Photographs on the Website.
- 33. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiff has been substantially harmed and should be awarded statutory damages against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504(c) of up to \$150,000 per infringement in an amount to be proven at trial.

## SECOND COUNT

## (Vicarious Copyright Infringement)

- 34. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.
- 35. At all material times hereto, on information and belief, Defendant had the right and ability to supervise and/or control the infringing conduct of its Employees, Agents and members, and declined to exercise the right and ability to supervise or control that infringing conduct, despite its legal right to stop or limit the directly infringing conduct as well as the practicable ability to do so.
- 36. For example, on information and belief, Defendant had the practicable ability to police the images on the Website when its Employees edited, modified and/or interacted with the Photographs, and therefore had the right and ability to supervise and control the infringing Photographs.
- 37. As a direct and proximate result of such refusal to exercise its right to stop or limit the infringing conduct, on information and belief, Defendant's members has continued to infringe upon Plaintiff's Photographs, which in turn generates profits for Defendant directly from the use of the Infringements.
- 38. On information and belief, Defendant enjoyed a directed financial benefit from the infringing activity of its members, Employees and agents from, inter alia, merchandise sales revenue the increased traffic to its Website.
  - 39. Accordingly, Defendant is liable as vicarious infringers since they profited

from direct infringement while declining to exercise a right to stop or limit it. *See e.g.*, Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc., 508 F.3d. 1146, 1171 (9th Cir. 2007); *Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 545 U.S. 913, 929-30 (2005).

40. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiff has been substantially harmed and should be awarded statutory damages against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504(c) of up to \$150,000 per infringement in an amount to be proven at trial.

## THIRD COUNT

## (Injunction Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §502)

- 41. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.
- 42. Plaintiff requests a permanent injunction pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §502(a) prohibiting Defendant from displaying the Infringements.

## **FOURTH COUNT**

## (Attorney Fees and Costs Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §505)

- 43. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.
- 44. Plaintiff requests, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §505, their attorney fees and costs for the prosecution of this action.

## **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

## WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests judgment as follows:

That the Court enters a judgment finding that Defendant has infringed on Plaintiff's rights to the Photographs in violation of 17 U.S.C. §501 et seq. and award damages and monetary relief as follows:

- a. Statutory damages against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504(c) of up to \$150,000 per infringement or in the alternative Plaintiff's actual damages and the disgorgement of Defendant' wrongful profits in an amount to be proven at trial; and
- b. A permanent injunction against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §502; and
- c. Plaintiff's attorneys' fees pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §505; and

1	d. Plaintiff's costs; together with	
2	e. Such other relief that the Court determines is just and proper.	
3	c. Such other rener that the Court acternation is just and proper.	
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5	DATED: February 9, 2014	
6	SANDERS LAW, PLLC	
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